

COCHISE REVIEW

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BISBEE, ARIZ., DEC. 29, 1900.

A PROPOSED FEDERAL LAW.

Simultaneously on December 17th a bill was introduced in both branches of congress "for the suppression of train robbery in the territories of the United States and elsewhere." It provides the death penalty for those guilty of a "holdup" in case of death of any person on the train results. In case no one is killed the penalty is made hard labor from twenty to forty years. The introduction of these bills was probably inspired by the recent trials for train robbery in Cochise county. The present law of Arizona provides the death penalty for train robbery whether there is anyone killed in the robbery or not, but such a law is practically a dead letter so far as securing a verdict for the death penalty in robberies where no life is lost. In the recent Downing case at Tombstone more than 75 jurors declared that they would not give a verdict of guilty, where the penalty would be death, in a trial for train robbery where no life was lost. This position of these jurors is in accordance with public sentiment. Why should the death penalty be inflicted for train robbery any more than for bank robbery? This proposed federal law is all right and if its passage will result in trial of train robbery cases in the United States courts and at the expense of the government instead of at the expense of the territory no one in Arizona should find fault. So long as Arizona remains a territory congress has a right to pass laws to punish any crime committed within our border, but the people of Arizona will not admit that there is any necessity for congressional legislation in this matter. No doubt the coming session of the legislature will be convinced that the present criminal statute for the punishment of train robbery is impotent because of its severity and will modify it so that it shall conform to the mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

LOCAL DISCUSSION.

THE columns of the REVIEW are always at the disposal of any of the citizens of Bisbee who desire to discuss any of the local questions affecting the general welfare of the community. These opinions will not necessarily reflect the position of this paper on any one subject and we would always reserve the right to comment editorially there on. But a public discussion through the columns of the local paper of local questions, in which we are always more or less interested, will tend to broaden our views and ultimately lead to the adjustment of conditions for the most good to the most people. Probably the most vital question to the community with our increasing population is a sanitary one. The sooner our people realize the necessity of concerted action to this end the quicker will be the results. The present condition cannot be tolerated and Bisbee's progressive citizens should not be content to sit with folded hands while our streets and alleys present the spectacle of present unsanitary conditions. Of course the easiest and most satisfactory manner would be the incorporating of the town. For a long time the impression seems to have been general that the Copper Queen Co. opposed such a move. THE REVIEW is in a position to state that such is not the case. If the Board of Supervisors succeed in refunding some of the county's indebtedness, at a reduced rate of interest, thereby reducing our tax rate, then the increased expense of incorporation could be done without much inconvenience. The necessity is apparent on every hand and from every standpoint. THE REVIEW hopes that before the close of 1901 the desired results will be accomplished.

THE pension appropriation bill carried \$142,000,000 and was passed without a word of debate.

NEW CODE OF LAWS.

On the third Monday in January the 21st Legislature of the Territory of Arizona will meet in the new capitol building at Phoenix and immediately thereafter will become the center of observation and object of criticism. The first important business to come before the legislature will be to receive the report of the code commission created by the preceding legislature. This commission was composed of J. C. Herndon, L. H. Chalmers and C. W. Wright. The recent death of Judge Wright created a vacancy on this Board which has been filled by Acting Governor Akers in the appointment of Hon. R. E. Sloan, judge of the northern district. The consideration of this report and the acceptance of the new code is a task that should not be gone through hurriedly, notwithstanding the fact that the commission is composed of the best legal talent in Arizona. This commission was empowered by the last Legislature to make whatever changes they saw fit in the existing laws—to strike out paragraphs here and add to in other places—in fact these three men were empowered to review the work of the preceding legislatures and to retain the good and reject the bad. The law providing for this commission placed the entire matter in the hands of these three lawyers and placed the burden of reviewing and accepting their work upon the 21st legislature about to convene. For this reason this report must be gone over carefully. We understand several new departures have been incorporated in the laws such as fixing the place of holding the U. S. court in the second judicial district and reducing the fare on Arizona railroads to three cents per mile. No doubt it will be the policy of some of the members to insist upon the "rush act" during the consideration of this report to make room for some of their pet schemes. Even if nothing else was accomplished, a careful revision of the laws as presented by the code commission would be a work deserving a large amount of praise and commendation.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

"I see that you have figured that the Rock Island is headed for the coast," said Charles B. Sloat, general passenger agent of the Texas lines of the company to a reporter of the El Paso Herald one day last week. "The Rock Island nor any other road has any business going to the coast and it will be many years before another road will cross the continent. Railroads must have business or they will go broke and the Rock Island is not going to run chances. I am sure you are mistaken for the west now has as many roads as it can support. Just as long as the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads will haul the freight of other roads for a reasonable sum no other road will enter their territory for it costs too much money. The Rock Island is not adventurous. They have always waited for business before they build and this is probably the secret of their success financially. They are coming to El Paso for the Mexican business which they know is already here. They do not create business but go after the business that is already in sight."

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The New York Sun comments on the proposition to abolish the army canteen as follows:

"The action of the House of Representatives in adopting an amendment to the army bill practically abolishing the canteen cannot be supported by any evidence that the canteen in itself is wrong practically. That the conditions existing where a canteen is maintained is better in every way than where the soldiers rely on outside liquor sellers for the drink they will have, is undeniable. Nor is it deniable that the liquor sellers are anxious to have the canteen abolished."

"Still many good people object to the canteen simply because it sells even the mildest alcoholic beverages to soldiers. It makes no difference to them that the canteen system has increased sobriety; that through it the soldier gets malt liquors only in limited quantities under government supervision instead of spirituous liquors in unlimited quantities from outside rum shops; that the number of court-martials has decreased wherever there is a canteen, and that 'pay-day,' too often the curse of posts where there are no canteens, passes almost unnoticed at those where the system is in force. They are bound that the canteen shall go."

"What would be the consequence of abolishing the canteen? Around the gate of every post would spring up the liquor shops which are now joining

hands with the prohibitionists in denouncing the canteens. The soldiers, having little time in which to drink outside of the post, will drink heavily when they do drink; the liquor dealer will profit, the post will lose its men's club. There is no reason why it should lose its club simply because it no longer sells beer. The opponents of the canteen will insist; but that will be the result, actually, whatever ought or ought not to happen. If the canteen is abolished, there will be no profits to keep up the club, none to be divided among the messes. The morals of the post at which there has been a canteen will deteriorate at once.

"It seems strange to ascribe so much good to the sale of malt liquor. Those who oppose the canteen will sneer at the suggestion; yet it is true. The canteen is based on a knowledge of human nature, of which its opponents take no account. Prevent the soldier from obeying the inclination to drink with a friend in one place, and he will go elsewhere the next time—and 'elsewhere,' if the canteen is abolished, will be the groggery outside the army post. The men will not stay where they cannot take a glass of beer when they want it; they will drink heavily at the saloon just outside the gate; the guard house will be full, the whole tone of the post will be lowered."

"If the purpose of congress is to make the saloon keepers happy it will abolish the canteen. If it regards the welfare of the soldier it will let it alone."

STEPS should be taken by our peace officers to close the resort run by Anita Romero. Last week the place was the scene of a shooting and cutting scrape with more or less serious consequences. It has become headquarters for a class of Mexicans who under the influence of liquor have blood in their eye. Owing to the construction of the South Western railroad this class of bad men are rapidly finding their way into Bisbee and have made this resort their base of operations. Now is the time to nip it in the bud and by doing so save the taxpayers of Cochise county several hundred dollars. There are several unwritten laws in force in Bisbee and we believe the removal of this nest of hard characters should be placed on the statutes.

THE REVIEW hopes that those smart Phoenix reporters won't "nick-name" the 21st Legislature. Such names as the "tin-horn" Nineteenth and the "mule" Twentieth do not raise our standing for refinement and intelligence at the national capital, where we are seeking admission. The 21st Legislature is composed of some of the best men in the territory who are going to Phoenix at an expense to themselves to promote the best interests of the territory and it will not add anything to a newspaper's standing to belittle their efforts until the result of their labors is apparent.

FRANK ALLEY is the new editor of the Globe Times. Alley has really done most of the writing for this publication in the past, and his article entitled the "Candidate's Lament" attracted marked attention throughout the country. THE REVIEW wishes the new editor prosperity at the helm of the Times.

GOVERNOR MURPHY and Delegate Wilson spoke before the Senate Committee on Territories on December 21st. New Mexico and Oklahoma were represented at this meeting. Chairman Shoup of the senate Committee on Territories says he favors the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

THE Phoenix Enterprise is now the official paper of the city of Phoenix and has the evening field entirely its own. The Enterprise is another evidence of a paper succeeding on its merits. The beginning was small but by hard work and a policy to represent the people's interests at all times, the Enterprise is fast forging to the front.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE will witness the greatest era of prosperity in the history of Arizona. It might be pertinent to remark that Bisbee and surrounding country is providing its share and a little over for good measure.

SOME of the Eastern newspapers have entered Oom Paul Kruger as a possible candidate for United States senator from the State of Arizona. The candidacy of Oom Paul, however, is contingent on the settlement of sixty thousand Boers in the territory.

GROVER CLEVELAND has spoken again and intimates that it would be well for the democratic party to return to Grover.

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Make check payable to the order of Walter S. Logan, Treasurer, and forward to the office of the company, 27 William street, New York.

The titles have been carefully examined and approved by Logan, Demond & Harby, Attorneys at Law, 17 William street, New York, and their opinion has been confirmed by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico.

"I can find six United Verdes on the Green Consolidated properties. I believe the stock of the company is worth \$100 a share. I will not sell mine at any price."—George A. Treadwell, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and Phoenix, Ariz.

"I believe it is the biggest self-fluxing copper proposition in the world. We can make copper at four cents a pound and the ore bodies seem to be practically inexhaustible."—George Mitchell, La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

"I have examined every great mine in the world, and unless it be the gold mines in the Rand, I have never seen a more valuable mining property."—Miles W. Gibbons, 11 Broadway New York.

"I recently visited the Greene Consolidated Mines in Northern Sonora. I had read Treadwell's report and thought he must be mistaken in some of the things he states. I found he was mistaken, but not as I supposed. He stated not only half the truth. The mines are even bigger and more valuable than he has stated them to be."—William P. Blake, Professor of Mining Engineering in the University of Arizona, address New Haven, Connecticut, and Tucson, Ariz.

"The mines are fine indeed—far beyond my anticipation. The mineral occurs under excellent conditions. There is a great zone of faulting and shearing extending the entire length of the property which is thoroughly impregnated with every kind of copper ore."—Robert T. Hill of United States Geological Survey, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

"I found the property not only all that it has been represented, but so much better that I not only congratulate myself, but every shareholder on his investment. They are by common consent the greatest and most valuable copper mines yet discovered and with proper equipment and management will yield handsome profits to the shareholders. In the light of the present development of the property and the steadily increasing value of the ores as the work of opening these wonderful mines progresses, the report of Prof. Treadwell of November 1st. last seems modest in the extreme. Although I am a layman, I venture this remark because the development of the mines has now reached that stage that does not require an expert to understand the enormous deposits and value of ore. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment and in the judgment of all who have seen the property, we have a bonanza of no small proportions. I am also fully satisfied of this that I shall not only substantially increase my own investments but I shall advise my friends to do the same thing, and in going so I am sure I will be doing them a positive favor."—General Thomas H. Anderson, United States Attorney of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

"Now that I have seen the mines and breathed the beautiful idyllicating air of the Cananeas, I know that Dr McCullom of New York, whom I met at Nogales, was right when he said that those would, in the near future, be the largest and best mining camp on this continent."—George S. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Penn.

"I have known about the Cananeas for thirty years. It is a most magnificent copper property."—Don Pedro B. Chisem Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.
"I believe it is chance of a lifetime."—Walter S. Logan, 27 William street, New York.

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